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硕 士 学 位 论 文

河南省居民收入、收入差距与消费关系的 实证研究

An Empirical Study on the Relation of Residents' Income,
Income Gap and Consumption of Henan Province

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摘要

消费、投资和净出口被认为是拉动经济增长的三驾马车。然而随着 2008 年金融危机的逐步蔓延，我国出口遭到了严重的打击，净出口对 GDP 的贡献率出现了负值。同时，我国过度依赖投资的现状一直没有得到改变。河南省也存在同样的问题，根据河南省统计局的相关数据，2012 年净出口对河南省 GDP 的贡献率为-66.73%，而投资对 GDP 的贡献率为 108.44%，远远高于消费的 58.29%，这反映出河南省出口受阻、过度倚重投资与内需疲软的现状。因此，在出口环境无法改善、投资边际贡献越来越小的情况下，刺激内需、扩大消费便成为推动河南省经济发展的主要力量。由于居民消费在最终消费中的比例非常大，那么刺激居民消费将成为重中之重。根据传统经济学相关理论，收入是影响消费的重要因素，消费随着收入的增加而增加，随着收入差距的扩大而减少。因此，正确认识河南省居民收入、收入差距与消费的关系将有助于对症下药，促进河南省经济的良好发展。

本文以河南省居民收入、收入差距与消费为研究对象，基于绝对收入模型与相对收入模型，利用河南省 1978-2012 年的相关时间序列数据与 2002-2012 年的相关面板数据，首先分析了河南省居民收入与消费的关系，并且进一步研究了不同来源收入的边际消费倾向。其次，本文通过分析不同收入阶层居民的边际消费倾向从侧面研究了收入差距对消费的影响，同时利用基尼系数、城乡居民收入比与平均消费倾向的关系从正面探究了收入差距对居民消费的具体影响。

通过研究，本文发现：第一，河南省居民收入与消费存在长期均衡的协整关系，收入是消费的格兰杰原因。第二，不同来源收入的边际消费倾向不同，其中财产性收入与转移性收入的边际消费倾向最高，说明提高这两项收入更有助于增加消费。第三，不同阶层居民收入水平与边际消费倾向呈现负相关关系，因此提高高低收入阶层居民收入有助于刺激消费。第四，收入差距的扩大将会导致居民消费支出的下降。据此，本文提出了提高居民收入水平、完善收入分配制度、发挥财政与税收对收入分配的调节作用与完善社会保障制度等政策建议。

关键词：收入；收入差距；消费

ABSTRACT

Consumption, investment and net exports are considered to be three forces that drive economic growth. However, as the financial crisis gradually spread from 2008, which seriously affected China's exports, in recent years the contribution of net exports to GDP is even negative. Meanwhile, China's over-reliance on investment hasn't been changed and the situation also persists in Henan Province. According to some relevant statistics of Henan Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the contribution of net exports made up negative 66.73 percent of the GDP of Henan Province in 2012, and the contribution of investment made up 108.4 percent that is a lot higher than the percentage of consumption (58.29%), which reflects declining exports, over-reliance of investment and weakness in domestic demand in Henan. Therefore, since it's difficult to improve the export environment and marginal contribution of investment becomes smaller and smaller, stimulating domestic demand and expanding consumption have become the main force to promote the economic growth of Henan Province. As the proportion of household consumption in final consumption is very large, then stimulating household consumption is becoming a priority. According to traditional economic theory, income is an important factor that affects consumption. Consumption increases as income does so and decrease as income gap expands. As a consequence, in order to promote the sound development of economy of Henan Province, it is of great importance to have a better understanding of the relationship of income, income gap and consumption.

The research object of this paper is residents' income, income gap and consumption of Henan Province. Based on both the absolute income model and the relative income model, the author first used relevant time series data from 1978 to 2012 and also the panel data from 2002 to 2012 to make an analysis of the relationship between residents' income and consumption of Henan Province, and to do some further research on the marginal propensity to consume with different income sources. Second, by analyzing the marginal propensity to consume of

residents with different income levels and making use of both the relationship between Gini coefficient and average propensity to consume and the relationship between Ratio of Income and average propensity to consume, the author figured out some specific influences of income gap on household consumption.

According to the research, the author has got the following findings. First, a long-run co-integration relationship exists in the residents' income and consumption of Henan Province, and income is the Granger cause of consumption. Second, different sources of income have different marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to consume of property income and transfer income is higher, which indicates the two kinds of income contribute more to increasing consumption. Third, the residents' income level of different classes is negatively related to the marginal propensity to consume, and increasing income level of low-income residents helps stimulate consumption. Finally, the expansion of income gap will lead to the decrease of household consumption expenditure. In view of the above findings, the author came up with some policy suggestions.

Keywords: Income; Income Gap; Consumption.

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